

# The

# Wilmington Post.

VOLUME X.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1879.

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NUMBER 31

## WILMINGTON POST

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$1 00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

Judge David M. Key, the Honorable Postmaster General, who now traveling over the beautiful New England country that produced those noble patriots, Sumner, Wilson, Webster and Hale, will, on his return to Washington after refreshing himself with the waters of Maine give the matter of apportioning Democrats to office some consideration.

His superintendents are and have been for some months appointing Democrats as route agents, as vacancies could be made by the removal of Republicans.

Now the Postmaster General, Judge Key, has said to a great many gentlemen of the south, including the editor of this paper, that he should always give Republicans the preference for the offices in the south whenever they could be found competent for the positions.

We take this occasion to inform Judge Key that the promise has not been carried out—the rule seems to work the other way, Democrats seem to have, and we charge that they do have, the preference for the offices whenever a place can be made. Now, whether this is done by the consent of Judge Key or not we are not able to say. If by his consent, then he has succeeded in misleading a very large number of the best Republicans in the south, who depended on his word and expected that Republicans would be treated in accordance with party usages, "to the victors belong the spoils."

If Democrats are being appointed to office, as many Republicans believe, without Judge Key's knowledge, then we respectfully request that he will investigate the matter and turn out the Democrats who are now in office and properly punish the miserable fellows who have been guilty of committing the outrage on the Republican party,

of appointing Democrats in place of Republicans.

We make this request as a representative of one hundred and ten thousand Republicans of North Carolina, as this paper truly represents the sentiments of every single one of them.

The people are thinking of holding indignation meetings and sending delegates to Washington to protest in person to the President, but we have advised them to wait and see if Judge Key would not give members of the Republican party proper consideration first, then if he failed to go to the President. Therefore we hope Judge Key will take hold of the matter immediately on his return, and let the Republicans know what he can and will do about redressing the many wrongs that have been committed in his department against them. Justice we must and will have.

### OUR INSULAR NEIGHBOR.

WARSAW, N. C., Aug. 1, 1879.  
DEAR POST.—The annual picnic of the colored people of Duplin county came off on Thursday last, July 31st.—It was a grand affair—the crowd present being estimated at fifteen hundred persons. According to arrangements, and by invitation, Col. Geo. L. Mabson delivered the address for the occasion, subject: The condition of the country, rights and duties of the colored people. He spoke for an hour, and it was truly one of the ablest speeches ever delivered in Duplin county. It was instructive and to the point. At its conclusion three cheers were given for Colonel Mabson. After Col. Mabson's address, Rev. R. H. W. Leah was called on, and responded in his usual happy style; also Messrs. Deaman, Stanford and others.

Of the total exports of Cuba for 1878 amounting to \$70,581,568.44, the amount of \$58,626,078.96 came to the United States. The amount of sugar and molasses sent to the United States in 1878 was 91 per cent of the whole amount exported, and of the whole exports of the Island such as sugar, molasses, tobacco, cigars, rum, honey, woods and wax, 82 per cent came to the United States, as against 18 per cent to all other nations.

There are on the Island about 350,000 free negroes, and 250,000 slaves. The free negroes are thrifty and enterprising and are rapidly accumulating property. There is a law of Spain of such provisions that a slave who desires to obtain his freedom can do so, in spite of his master, nor can the master prevent it, if the slave has the means to pay for himself. The value at the request of the slave, when he is ready to pay even a part of the money, is assessed by a commission, or syndicate, which is always in session, and the proceedings of which are conducted without cost to the slave. These syndicates are composed of men who are said to lean strongly to the side of abolition, and the estimated value of a slave who wishes to buy his freedom is, therefore, generally very reasonable.

The payments can be made in installments, the slave buying his liberty for a time, and using that time in which to make the money to complete his payments. They are always allowed to raise poultry, and one pig, and to have ground to cultivate, and thousands acquire their freedom by the money thus gained. No slave child has been born in the island for 11 years, and all slaves attaining the age of 60 are made free by law. Previous to the adoption of these wise measures for gradual emancipation by the mother country, the slave mother had, for many years, the right to buy her unborn babe for a small fixed price, and to raise it where she gave service until the age of 18. Now children born of slave parents are absolutely free by law.

### PERU AND CHILI.

Senor J. A. DeLavalle, the Peruvian Minister to Brazil is in New York, on his way to his post of duty, and having been interviewed, gave the following version of the origin of the present Peruvian-Chilian war.

The old Prussian diplomatist Baron Von Gerolt, a long time representing the German Empire at Washington, is dead.

Hor. Robt W. Johnston, representa-

tive in Congress from Arkansas from 1847 to 1858, and United States Senator from that time to 1861, died Saturday night in Little Rock.

The public lands of the southern states are as follows: Alabama 6,000,000; Arkansas, 11,000,000; Mississippi, 4,000,000; Florida, 17,000,000; Louisiana, 6,000,000. Total, 44,000,000.

The London Daily News of the 28th inst, announces that in consequence of domestic bereavements Mr. Welsh, the Minister of the United States has resigned, and will sail for home about the 20th of August. Secretary Evarts is reported as saying that Mr. Welsh will be requested to retain his position for the present, and that no appointment will be made until near the beginning of the next session of Congress.

During the month of June Treasurer Gilfillan signed warrants for the payment of called bonds aggregating \$142,000,000. For the 22 business days of July, ending with Saturday 26th, warrants aggregating \$69,000,000 were issued for the same purpose. The greatest amount thus paid out in one day was on Wednesday last, the amount issued for that day being over \$17,000,000. In making these unusually heavy payments, the Treasury endeavours so to conduct the business as not to embarrass the money market,

A prominent Democrat wanted to know why we had so much to say about the shooting of Jones. "Why," he said, "he is only a negro, why should you take up for a negro against one of our own people?" Now, we ask our readers if they do not think such sentiments disgrace a community? Our answer to this fellow was, "that the life of a negro was as dear to himself and to his wife as the life of the richest white man in the land, and it was just as much the duty of the authorities to protect a poor negro man's life and property as though he was as white as snow, and as wealthy as John Jacob Astor."

Mr. B. G. Worth, one of the members of the Board of County Commissioners, we are informed, voted and protested against appointing the youth, Schriyer, to the position of constable of Cape Fear Township. Mr. Worth is a gentleman whose experience ought to have given him influence with the other members of the Board. If they will, hereafter, be guided by Mr. Worth, a man of judgment and of integrity, they will not be responsible for the killing of any more negroes.

Messrs. Worth and Bagg, two of the Board of County Commissioners, were opposed to the appointment of young Schriyer as constable of Cape Fear township. We are informed that Messrs. Smith, Grady and Montgomery were in favor of him; therefore they are responsible to the people for appointing a lad to such a very responsible position.

HOUSES, LOTS, HOMES.—Houses by the lot, for sale by W. P. Canaday. See his ad.

WILMINGTON POST

### CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

WANTED—An active young man to take charge of the Post subscription list, both city and country.

### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We will give a TWENTY DOLLAR GOLD PIECE to the person who sends us the largest number of paying Subscribers within the next three months: or by the 15th day of October, 1879.

The Criminal Court convenes to-morrow.

Two interments in Bellevue cemetery during the week.

Four interments in Oakdale Cemetery the past week.

The police were paid off on the 1st, whereof they are happy.

Marriage licenses were issued to one white and one colored couple during the past week.

Free Love Lodge No. 1469, G. U. O. F., will give an excursion to Smithville on Monday the 4th.

The Board of Audit and Finance, Board of Alderman and Board of County Commissioners will meet tomorrow afternoon.

Smithville, N. C., July 31, 1879.

EDITOR POST.—A somewhat peculiar way to enforce the stringent quarantine regulations of the port of Wilmington, has been exhibited in the last few weeks, and were especially in the last few days, as evidenced by the following incidents which have occurred:

Capt. Boyde was not allowed to enter the city of Wilmington, even in person to transact the legitimate business with his consul, but was allowed the utmost freedom at Smithville, ashore with his crew, and could associate with all and meet those who desired, from Wilmington; then parties could return to the city without fear. Mr. Penton with his lighter happened to pick up three deserters from an American schooner from the south, which was laying outside of the rip at Caswell near Fort Fisher, and carried them to the city. Mr. Penton and vessel was ordered back to quarantine at Deep water point for thirty days—for this cause nevertheless this man who claimed to be the Captain of the schooner went to Wilmington and shipped a new crew. Capt. Partlow was put in quarantine, he was not allowed to go to the city, but he could mingle with all the excursionists of the Passport, and the citizens of Smithville at the dock without any complaint on the part of Smithvillians. Yet, one Henderson could come from the city and return scot-free as others, and act as stevedore of the same vessel where the Master was not allowed to enter the golden line of your city.

SMITHVILLE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

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HOUSES, LOTS, HOMES.—Houses by the lot, for sale by W. P. Canaday. See his ad.

"And it is only another negro voter gone."

MEETING OF THE MAGISTRATES.—Section 5, chapter 141 of laws of 1876, reads as follows:

"The Justices of the Peace of the county will meet on the 1st Monday in August with the Board of Commissioners to assist in levy of taxes and discharge other duties, that may be necessary as are required by law."

HARBOR MASTER'S MONTHLY REPORT.—From Capt. Joseph Price, Harbor Master, we have the following report of the arrival of vessels at this port, &c., for the month of July:

American—Schooners 9, steamers 5 total 14. Tonnage 5,947.

Foreign—Barques 7; brigs 8; total 15. Tonnage 4,807.

Total arrivals 29. Total tonnage 10,754.

BLOODY SHIRTS.—And our quiet little village by the sea, the place where Smithvillians live, has had a visit from the South Carolina Red Shirts, a military company that has been organized in South Carolina for the purpose of bulldozing Republican voters, and if a few negroes are killed why, it makes the thing more interesting to them. We style those fellows Bloody Shirts, which is very appropriate, as their record is very bloody. We can inform those fellows that their visit to North Carolina will not amount to anything, as the Republicans are not to be intimidated by a few Red Shirts, and especially when they cover the backs of as mean looking a set of men as ever trod shore leather.

The following foreign vessels have sailed for this port:

Barques—Carin, Swede, Glasgow, July 16; Galeon, Dan., Kalsboll, London, June 14; Ganger Rool, Nor., Lepsoe, Lisbon, July 13; J. H. Schwensen, Nor., Gundersen, Hamburg, July 27; J. L. Pendegast, of Quebec, Bates, Cadiz, July 21; Jerben, Nor., Svensen, Bordeca, June 10; Lady Muriel May, of Liverpool, Williams, Liverpool, June 26; Lydia Peschau, Ger., Bremer, Hamburg, July 14; Silo, Nor., Moiland, London, June 16; Summer Cloud, of Kirkcaldy, Rogers, London, May 13, via Leith; Susie, of Ardrossan, Huson, Glasgow, June 3; Valkyrie, Nor., Olsen, London, June 12.

Brigs—C. C. Van Horne, Br., Hall, Rotterdam, June 30; Cavaliere Squarrelli, of Newport, Robertson, Belfast, July 4.

We call attention to a communication in another column, concerning the painting of coffee. The public will owe these gentlemen a debt that will be very hard to pay, if they can by their energy and enterprise stop this outrageous practice.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Very little of His Honor Mayor Fishbake's time was consumed during the past week in the trial of cases.

Emil Crew, charged with disorderly conduct was sent below for fifteen days in default of the payment of \$10 fine.

Two market men, charged with violating a city ordinance, were admonished and discharged.

The South Carolina Bloody Cut-throats who visited Smithville some weeks ago, and encamped, didn't have the good sense and politeness to return properly they borrowed of some of the people. But then they represent the chivalry of the Palmetto state, and "can do no wrong." We recommend Lord Terrell to look to this company for his next route agent—the right material for him.

Maj. Graves, commanding Fort Johnson, at Smithville, does not object to the landing of colored excursions at the government wharf at that place, provided they behave themselves.

He says he objects to disorderly parties, either white or colored, landing at the military wharf, and if they should land and misbehave he will eject them.

Therefore, any respectable excursion party, either white or colored, can land at the wharf in future; but they will be required to keep good order and conduct themselves properly while there.

We are authorized to state the above by Maj. Graves.

THE PRINCETON REVIEW.—This excellent old bi-monthly, now in its fifty-fifth year, comes to us for July.

The simple statement of the contents will furnish an idea of its weight and learning: viz. Labor and Wages in England; The Aim and Influence of Modern Biblical Criticism; Nemesis in the Court Room; Reason, Conscience, and Authority; The Organ of Mind; Music and Worship; Christ and the Doctrine of Immortality; Local Government; At Home and Abroad; Philosophy and Apologetics. Office at 37 Park Row, New York. Two dollars a year. Thirtysix cents a copy.

BURGLARY.—Some time between the hours of three and four o'clock Saturday morning, a burglar entered the residence of Mr. Geo. R. Bates, on Fifth, between Walnut and Red Cross streets. An entrance was effected through a back entrance by the means of prizing off a strip which held the sash in. The thief searched the pockets of Mr. Bates' clothing, but failing to find money left them in the dining room, where he carried them for the search. He was evidently after money and nothing else, as the clothing and other articles were undisturbed or dropped on the floor after the fruitless search.

It makes the golden butter fly; ker-chunk, ker-chunk, ker-chunk, ker-chunk.

The dasher rises high.—

Is a fine representation of the work the dear Grandmother's churn used to do.

The whole is a striking and beautiful conception, destined to great popularity. No one should fail to get a copy.

In a short time "My Grandmother's Churn" will be played, whistled, hummed, and sung everywhere;

THE WILMINGTON POST.  
W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1879.

It is about time for some of the Republican leaders of this state to sit down to a love feast. If some things now going on or not stopped soon, we shall be strongly inclined to draw the Damascus blade. To mind one's own business and let that of other people alone is an important element in party politics and among party associates.

The Corsicans, and the descendants of Corsicans, are to hold services at Richmond, Va., in honor of the Prince Imperial. The ceremonies will consist of a solemn requiem, mass, and other services for the dead, according to Catholic rubrics, and a eulogy by the Rev. Dr. D. J. O'Connell. The cathedral will be draped in mourning and elaborately decorated. A catafalque will be erected within the building. The Bonaparte family of Baltimore, and compatriots of that and other neighboring cities, will be invited to attend.

The Raleigh *Observer* is rebuking the *New North State* for saying that carpetbaggers were leaving the state in order to escape the "insults, abuse and vilification of such men as Gov. Vance." What Senator Vance did say in his place in the Senate was that the carpetbaggers had mostly "returned to the slums from which they came," and our distinguished Zeb, our dearly beloved "cousin Zeb," stood there representing a million Americans, dealing out vulgarity worthy of a fish-woman's billingsgate, without a single blush of shame!

The lofty patriotism of the Democrats of Mississippi is illustrated by a little paragraph below which we clip from an exchange. Evidently not the horror of the deadly scourge which is hovering at their thresholds can divert the holy anointed of Mississippi from taking care of those Congressional districts by driving negroes from the polls. Read this:

The Mississippi Democratic State Committee have issued a circular earnestly advising that the organization of the party in the counties most exposed to the yellow fever be perfected at once, and their candidates got into the field with the least possible delay. If the disease should unfortunately break out in these counties, the circular says, it may postpone nominations until the time is too late to concentrate the party strength before the election.

We copy from the *Times* in another column an entire editorial article on "The Southern Issue." The *Times* has not unfrequently misapprehended southern politics and particularly southern Republicanism, and indulged in that cynical criticism on the Republican party here, which was at one time quite the fashion among leading northern journals. It affords us pleasure to give it credit for broader views on our affairs, and a return to reason, not to say justice. There is no disguising the fact that the atmosphere of Democratic interior circles in the south is substantially the same, based on the same doctrines—as it was in 1861. The essence of southern Democracy in this respect is so palpably dominant that if it were lost or abandoned there would be no Democratic party in the south.

Now that there is likely to be a vacancy in the ministry to St. James, it is proper to suggest to the President and the Secretary of State, whether there may not be some native Republican of the south to whom the lofty position might be tendered. Such an act, while it would be a tardy approach to justice towards a class of men in the Republican party too long treated by the administration with marked neglect, would tend to restore in some measure to southern native Republicans something like self-respect. The political map of this portion of our country has heretofore been a vacant to the eyes of the appointing power, as is the Sahara desert to the physical geographer. The President and Cabinet might at least, at this juncture, be led to consider the question whether southern Republicans have left to them any rights which an administration is bound to respect.

SHERMAN IN MAINE.

The appearance of the Secretary of the Treasury in Maine became a triumphal progress. Invited there by Senator Blaine, entertained with a lavish hospitality, welcomed at every large town where he spoke by enthusiastic masses of intelligent and patriotic people, he so placed the great issues before the vast audiences as to arouse them to renewed energies. At Portland, at Lewiston, at Augusta, the Capitol, at Waterville and at Bangor he made addresses defensive of the financial policy of which he is a most distinguished champion, and of the general principles and policy of the Republican Party.

He put the financial policy of the party before the people boldly and sustained it by that invincible logic of which he is master. That these great demonstrations will produce a revolution of sentiment on the part of a portion of that constituency cannot be doubted.

The condition of affairs in Maine is such as to create anxiety in the minds of Republicans of the best judgment all over the country. Two years ago the state was overwhelmingly Republican. The greenback vagaries got in among the Republicans and Democrats, creating a new party which at the close of the polling found itself in a position to control the politics of the state by a combination with one of the other parties. They made a trade, a bargain, an alliance with the Democrats, and so elected the Governor. It is, or has been, without doubt the best organized greenback party in any state. It is in the confidence of the Republican leaders that this new rag-money combination is not a permanency, but a solidity, that these late appeals have been made to the people. It will undoubtedly appear to very many of the Republicans, who last year acted with the Democrats, that they are to be sold out to Democracy if they pursue the same course hereafter.

The whole country will watch with interest the election which is to occur in September in this important state. The Republican party there contains a large number of eminent men—Blaine, Hamlin, Morrill, Frye, Hale, Reed, and many others less known outside the state.

The population is intelligent and conscientious, and open to reason. Until this last farce produced by the greenback craze, the Pine Tree state has known almost nothing of those unreasoning mobs which exist in some other states. The sober second thought of the people is the reliance of the Republicans there now.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

There is no doubt but the condition of Indian affairs in the northwest is getting quite serious. Sitting Bull and his immediate followers are just over the Canada line, north of Fort Keogh, but hordes from his allies who are controlled by him, are marauding inside the territory of the United States and are assuming a hostile attitude. Gen. Miles has moved from Fort Keogh, his headquarters, northward into the disturbed region and is driving these hostiles towards the Canadian border, as he can encounter them. Sitting Bull is reported to have about him and under his control about 6,000 warriors, against less than 1,200 United States troops under the command of Gen. Miles. Gen. Miles is an experienced and accomplished Indian fighter, and has heretofore been successful. His judgment seems now to be relied upon by Gen. Terry's headquarters—the commander of that Military Department—and also by the War Department. So far Gen. Miles has been successful, but it would seem that he ought to be supplied with more troops so that he can advance with confidence and safety.

The following dispatch seems to be by authority:

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 28.—It seems to be the impression in the east that Gen. Miles is acting without, or in excess of, instructions from his superiors in his campaign against the Indians. It is stated at department headquarters that he is acting under precise instructions from Gen. Terry, commanding the department, and that he has not exceeded or departed from them.

And also the following:

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Indian Agent Lincoln at Fort Belknap, Montana Territory, reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that 22 lodges of "British Bloods" recently crossed the line and camped near his post. They were well supplied with meat and were very impudent. They waited upon the Adjutant in a body and demanded a feast. Upon his refusal they set fire to the hay on the meadow and exhibited other hostilities. They are now encamped five or six miles from the fort, and the agent says, intend remaining there some time. He suggests that the military "take the band in hand and show them across the line at an early day."

A telegram from Gen. Sheridan, at St. Paul, received at the War Department, and sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day, says: "Commanding Officer Lieut. Custer telegraphs that Lieut. Lapointe, Second Cavalry, at Barry's Landing, reports that Wolf's band of Sioux is at the Landing, with information that 300 lodges of Sioux are south of the Missouri, on the way to Tongue River, to make friends with the whites."

INGERSOLL ON THE JEWS.

We copy below entire the letter of Bob Ingersoll, the noted free thinker, to Judge Noah. It is impossible for Col. Ingersoll to write or speak anything with which everybody will agree, but he always contrives to get enough of truth in what he says to make it worthy of attention. If he had left out some things in the letter below, which were not at all necessary to the occasion, it would have been a much better document:

BOB INGERSOLL'S EULOGY.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1879.

Hon. J. J. Noah:

MY DEAR FRIEND—As a matter of course, I am utterly opposed to the oppression of any class, and regard the action of the proprietors of the Manhattan Beach Hotel in reference to the Jews as bigoted, mean and disgraceful. Such action belongs to the Dark Ages. The persecution of the Jews should bring a blush to every Christian cheek. Nothing is more infamous than the oppression of a class. Each man has the right to be judged upon his own merits. To oppress him or to hold him in contempt on account of religion, race or color is a crime.

Every man should be treated justly and kindly, not because he is or is not a Jew or a Gentile, but because he is a human being, and as such capable of joy and pain. If at any hotel a man

fails to act in a decent and becoming manner let him be put out, not on account of the nation to which he belongs but on account of his behavior. Any other course is unjust and cruel.

It will not do for the keepers of public houses to brand an entire race as unfit to associate with them.

Some of the leading men of the world are Jews. These wonderful people, although dispersed, despised, and for many ages persecuted in all countries where people loved their enemies and returned good for evil, have contributed to every science and enriched every art. He who has heard the music of Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer, who has studied the grand philosophy of Spinoza, and has seen upon the stage Rachel, mistress of passion, will hardly unite in the condemnation of the race to which these prodigies belonged.

Neither should it be forgotten that the Jews furnished their persecutors with a religion, and that they are the only people, according to the dogmas of the day, with whom the Almighty ever deigned to have any intercourse whatever.

When we remember that God selected a Jewess for his mother, passing by the women of India, Egypt, Athens, and Rome, as well as the grand-mothers of Mr. Corbin, it is hardly in good taste for the worshippers of that same God to hold the Jews in scorn.

We should also remember that the Jews were the only people inspired, all the "sacred" writers—all the "prophets" were of this race, and while Christians almost worship Abraham, notwithstanding the affair of Hagar, and his willingness to murder his own son; and while they hold in almost infinite respect David, the murderer, and Solomon, the Mormon, it certainly is not perfectly consistent to denounce men and women of the same race who have committed no crime.

The Christians have always been guilty of this inconsistency with regard to the Jews—they have worshipped the dead and persecuted the living. I think it would be much better to let the dead take care of themselves, while we respect and maintain the rights of the living.

I cannot forget that during the Revolution the Jews prayed in their synagogues for the success of the colonists. I cannot forget that during our civil war thousands of them fought for the preservation of the Union, many of them rising from the ranks to the most important commands. Neither can I forget that many of the Jews are to-day among the foremost advocates of intellectual liberty; that they have outgrown the prejudices of race and creed, and believe in the universal brotherhood of man. And in this connection it may not be out of place to speak of your father. He was a man who adored every position he held and who as lawyer, judge, essayist and philanthropist was an honor to his race and to my country.

It will not do in this, the second century of the United States, to insult a gentleman because of his nation. We are, at last, a great, rich and prosperous people. Greatness should be great. Wealth should be generous and prosperity should at least beget good manners.

Every American should resent every insult to humanity, while the rights of the lowest are trampled upon the nobility of the highest are not safe. While for the ancient myths and fables of your people I have not the respect entertained by Christians, I still hold the rights of Jews to be as sacred as my own.

Yours respectfully  
R. G. INGERSOLL.

The Southerner Issue.

[From the New York Times.]

We have had occasion to point out that there was danger—the danger which always attends injustice—in mistating or exaggerating what may be called the southern issue in the political canvas this fall in the various states. But we are very far from thinking that this issue is not pertinent and important. It is obviously an error to say that we are called upon to consider the prospect of a new rebellion, or to combat either the theory or the threat of secession. The south has no avowed intention of trying over again on the battle-field the contest which it waged so obstinately and lost so hopelessly. Nor is there any indication in the speeches or conduct of the southern leaders of any secret intention of this kind. As a thing of the past, the abstract right of secession finds its advocates occasionally. It would be strange if it did not. Men who have periled their lives for a cause naturally defend its justice, and the majority of the Democratic Representatives in Congress are of this class; but it seems to us the extreme of folly to imagine that any considerable number of men of influence and authority in the south contemplate as possible the practical realization of the right of secession.

The reason why the conduct of the south now calls for attention from the country is not that that section is nursing rebellious feeling or proposing secession doctrine. It is because it has shown a very strong inclination to abuse, rather than to overthrow, the power of the national government; to compass its purposes as a section by means which are fatal to the principles on which that government is founded; to set up, by the aid of the Democratic party, a system of political action which tends to retard progress, to prevent reform, to degrade our institutions, and ultimately to undermine and destroy them.

In the first place, it is still true to the spirit of sectionalism which has always controlled it. State sovereignty was originally rather a device than an end, and the extreme doctrines still advanced on this point by the southern politicians would be comparatively unimportant if it were not for the determined sectional feeling with which they are held.

It is not the supremacy of any one state that is really defended; it is that of any one of a government of states, whose leaders are actuated by common prejudices and work for common ends.

The southern statesman speaks always of "his people," but it is not the people of South Carolina or Mississippi, or Georgia which commands their ardent service of Mr. Hampton, or Mr. Lamar, or Mr. Gordon; it is the people of the "solid south," in every part of which,

more or less intensely, is nursed the common desire to crush out everything which opposes the absolute rule of the white Democracy. For the time being the Executive branch of the national government is being in Republican hands, and the laws on the national statute-book having been passed by Republicans in Congress, the conception of state rights is a convenient one with which to justify an attempt at change. In the name of the states, the south denies the authority of the nation to regulate elections, or to protect with either the courts or the army the rights of national citizenship; but the real object is not so much the vindication of state supremacy as security for southern Democrats in their plans for ruling their section in spite of the Republicans, whether the latter be in the minority or not. It is because the southern Democrats control the states that the rights of the states are so jealously sustained.

In the second place, the south represents the lowest standard of political action, a standard which, if practically adopted in the national government, would be a fatal obstacle to all real progress. Being firmly united by a single dominant political sentiment, everything is subordinated to party discipline, because that is the only means by which that sentiment can be gratified. The history of the country affords a long and unbroken series of proofs of this tendency on the part of the great southern politicians. The guiding principle of their conduct before the war, during the prolonged struggle on the slavery question, was the same as it is now. Their compact organization, their unassailable unity, do not depend on any conviction as to the questions which arise from time to time in the government, but on their firm purpose to secure their own supremacy in their own section. For the last quarter of a century that section has made no contribution of any value to the practical improvement of our institutions or to the development of a progressive and fruitful policy in their administration. It is not proposed to do so now. On the questions of finance, of taxation, of civil administration, of commercial development, its leaders

have either no ideas or none which they are not ready to abandon in the interest of the narrow passion which possesses them, and which determines every move.

The first danger from the further success of the Democratic party, so far as the south is concerned, is, that that party is and must be ruled by its southern members, who are in the majority in its councils, and whose co-operation, active or negative, is absolutely essential to its existence; that the southern Democrats are united, not in a sane and patriotic policy, but in a fixed determination to rule at least their section in defiance of the rights conferred by the Constitution on all citizens of the Union; in short, that the complete accession of the party to the power would subject the nation to the reign of a partisan and sectional faction, with no respect for and no sympathy with the essential principles of justice and equality embodied in the Constitution, and with no capacity for dealing with the important practical questions that are constantly presenting themselves in the affairs of the nation.

POLITICAL.

I cannot forget that during the Revolution the Jews prayed in their synagogues for the success of the colonists. I cannot forget that during our civil war thousands of them fought for the preservation of the Union, many of them rising from the ranks to the most important commands. Neither can I forget that many of the Jews are to-day among the foremost advocates of intellectual liberty; that they have outgrown the prejudices of race and creed, and believe in the universal brotherhood of man. And in this connection it may not be out of place to speak of your father. He was a man who adored every position he held and who as lawyer, judge, essayist and philanthropist was an honor to his race and to my country.

It will not do in this, the second century of the United States, to insult a gentleman because of his nation.

We are, at last, a great, rich and prosperous people. Greatness should be great. Wealth should be generous and prosperity should at least beget good manners.

Every American should resent every insult to humanity, while the rights of the lowest are trampled upon the nobility of the highest are not safe. While for the ancient myths and fables of your people I have not the respect entertained by Christians, I still hold the rights of Jews to be as sacred as my own.

Yours truly,  
R. G. INGERSOLL.

The Southerner Issue.

[From the New York Times.]

We have had occasion to point out that there was danger—the danger which always attends injustice—in mistating or exaggerating what may be called the southern issue in the political canvas this fall in the various states. But we are very far from thinking that this issue is not pertinent and important. It is obviously an error to say that we are called upon to consider the prospect of a new rebellion, or to combat either the theory or the threat of secession. The south has no avowed intention of trying over again on the battle-field the contest which it waged so obstinately and lost so hopelessly.

Nor is there any indication in the speeches or conduct of the southern leaders of any secret intention of this kind. As a thing of the past, the abstract right of secession finds its advocates occasionally. It would be strange if it did not. Men who have periled their lives for a cause naturally defend its justice, and the majority of the Democratic Representatives in Congress are of this class; but it seems to us the extreme of folly to imagine that any considerable number of men of influence and authority in the south contemplate as possible the practical realization of the right of secession.

The reason why the conduct of the south now calls for attention from the country is not that that section is nursing rebellious feeling or proposing secession doctrine. It is because it has shown a very strong inclination to abuse, rather than to overthrow, the power of the national government; to compass its purposes as a section by means which are fatal to the principles on which that government is founded; to set up, by the aid of the Democratic party, a system of political action which tends to retard progress, to prevent reform, to degrade our institutions, and ultimately to undermine and destroy them.

In the first place, it is still true to the spirit of sectionalism which has always controlled it. State sovereignty was originally rather a device than an end, and the extreme doctrines still advanced on this point by the southern politicians would be comparatively unimportant if it were not for the determined sectional feeling with which they are held.

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A dinner in China—The elaborate feast which some American ladies and gentlemen enjoyed. [From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.]

A lady formerly living here, now the wife of an American officer in China, writes to her friends at home an account of a ceremonial dinner which she attended recently. The feast was given by the "Deputy," and was attended by only seven persons—three American gentlemen, two American ladies, and two Chinese men—besides the host. Describing the Deputy as a "lovely old man," the letter says:

"He passed to me first a cup of hot wine with a graceful bow; it was only after that that one could sit down. He made the tour of the table and gave each guest his wine, accompanied by the chin-chins (bowls) from both parties. Before each guest were three plates, about the size of a little girl's tea-set plate—three inches in diameter. On these plates we ate all our dinner except the soups, which were put before us in small bowls. Each one had his chopsticks and a two-pronged silver fork. In a few moments, as Mrs. M. and I could not use them very well, we were given our own forks and knives. At each place was a big pile of melon and apricot seeds, and this pile was replenished constantly during the four hours we were at the table. Between the courses everybody was cracking and eating away at the melon seeds. They were not very good, of course, yet it was amusing to nibble at them, and they came in hot from the oven, and one whole did not taste badly."

"On the table when we sat down were eight dishes of preserved fruit of different kinds. They were all on those small dishes, but put one on top of the other to make a kind of pyramid, and in a row along the centre of the table were other dishes larger in size and holding the more substantial things. On one were slices of lobster and walnuts—very good, both of them. On another were goose gizzards cut in thin slices; on another shrimp salad, and on another thin slices of chicken. These were all meant to give an appetite for the dinner which followed. I sat next to the old Deputy, and he helped me from all the different dishes within his reach, only a mouthful or so from each, though. When we had tried all these things, the first course was brought on, and, as I suppose you imagine, it was 'bird's nest soup,' and very good too. We have nothing like it at home. After we had stewed chicken with young onion sprouts.

"The third course was cold mutton served with raw turnip cut in long thin strips.

"4th—Awfully good—was pigeon eggs in a kind of soup.

"5th—Cucumbers stuffed with chopped fish.

"6th—Roast chicken served in very small bits with mushrooms.

"7th—Sharks' fins.

"8th—Mutton dumplings. After that there was a little rest, and we walked about the garden, going to work again after a half hour."

"9th—Pork soup.

"10th—Stewed mussels.

"11th—Champignons and spinach made together.

"12th—Ham in slices.

"13th—Stewed pigeons and bean curd.

"14th—Fish.

"15th—The husks or fibers of flowers.

"16th—Sea-slugs, (something awful to look at, just like leeches with pinacles on them.)

"17th—Mushrooms and bamboo sprouts made together.

"18th—Cakes and bitter-almond sauce.

"19th—An entire roast pig. It was brought on and then taken away and carved for us. I thought the dinner at an end when we had the cakes, and was taken aback to see this animal make its appearance. They served first the crackle or skin. It was A No. 1, and we began to eat an awfully second, they served the lean meat; third, they served some fat, and then something else, all four from the pig.]

"20th—Rice with chicken soup, salted cabbage, salt bean curd, chestnuts grown in water, and I don't know what.

"After that, tea and it was over."

This was followed by a two day's headache.

#### Bianton on State Rights.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.)

At the commencement of the war of the rebellion, about 100 bloods of Cincinnati, Ohio, organized a company of cavalry, and as Ohio was not enlisting soldiers at that time in that branch of the service, they were sent to Washington and attached to a New York regiment. They made good soldiers, and everything went on well for about one year, when they became dissatisfied, and dispatched an officer to Columbus, Ohio, to confer with Gov. Tod about having the company transferred to an Ohio regiment. The case was laid before the Governor, who readily went to work to bring about the change. He wrote letters to Secretary Edwin M. Stanton and Gen. F. Wade giving them to the officer, who went to Washington, and, in company with Mr. Wade called upon the venerable Secretary. Mr. Wade delivered Gov. Tod's letter, and laid the case before the Secretary of War, with an eloquent appeal that the company might be transferred to a regiment from their own state. He told him that they had a natural pride for their native state, and wished her to receive the honor of their success in arms, &c. After hearing Mr. Wade patiently, Mr. Stanton said "state troops, state pride, state credit, state right—I tell you, Mr. Wade, we have had entirely too much of that nonsense already, and I can't grant your request. That company can serve the country just as well where it is." Mr. Wade said to the officer, as they walked away: Isn't he a grand Union man? I tell you, this country will never know what it owes to Edwin M. Stanton.

A Missouri farmer, after a long calculation, presents the following facts concerning dogs:

In thirty-two counties 20,702 sheep have been killed by dogs. He estimates the number of dogs in thirty-two counties to be 462,000; that a hog will thrive on the food necessary to support an able-bodied dog, and at the end of the year weigh two hundred pounds, therefore if the food for these 462,000 dogs went to the hogs, it would make 46,000,000 pounds of pork worth at least 6 cents a pound, \$5,420,000—nearly twice the value of all the school houses in the state, and more than twice the amount used by the state for school purposes.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### ONE OF IF NOT

THE

LARGEST STOCKS

OF WHOLESALE

GROCERIES OFFERED

FOR SALE IN THE

State of North Carolina,

CAN BE FOUND AT

ADRIAN & VOLLMERS

Southeast Corner Dock and Front

Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

ORDERS AND PURCHASERS

3 listed.

july 7 if

Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses.

1000 lbs FLOUR, of various brands.

250 lbs SUGAR, of sundry grades

150 Boxes MEAT, Hams, Shoulders

Sides, Strips, Bellies,

200 Hams and 100s MOLASSES

Call on or go direct from

dec 21 if ADRIAN & VOLLMERS

THE PURCELL HOUSE

HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF

the undersigned, has been newly fur-

nished throughout, and, as heretofore, will

be run strictly as a

First-Class Hotel :

Board reduced as follows: \$2.50 and \$3 per

day; With Rooms, per month, \$35; Table

Board, per month, \$25.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

Regular City Prices.

We hope to see all the old patrons of the

house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, promising

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Jan 18 COBB BROS., Proprietors.

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18. 20 MARKET ST..

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, AT the

LOWEST NET PRICES,

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND

CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots, Shoes,

Hats,

Caps and

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Blankets,

&c., &c.

Give us a call before purchasing else-

where dec 21 if

FOR SALE.

135 Acres of Land in Bladen County, one

and a half miles from the Cape Fear

River, Prospect Hill landing.

25 Acres of open Land, produces Corn,

Cotton, &c., and is in splendid condition.

Dwelling and out Houses in good con-

dition.

3,000

Acres of Pine wood can be cut on this tract

of Land.

Parties wishing to purchase will please

apply to A. McDONALD,

Prospect Hill, Bladen County N. C.

ff.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL

ENGINEERING

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

A. Troy, N. Y. Next term begins Sept.

The Annual Report for 1875 contains a list

of the various classes for the past 52 years, with

their positions, also course of study, require-

ments for admission, expenses, &c. Ad-

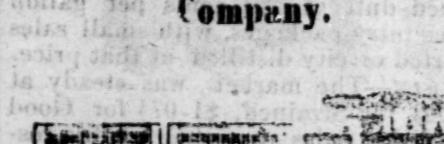
dress, W. M. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.

ff. 20 in

#### RAIL ROADS.

#### Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
Wilmington, N. C. June 13, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday June 15th 1875, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

ORDERS AND PURCHASES

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july 7 if

Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses.

1000 lbs FLOUR, of various brands.

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